Doing to To thine own self be true, and it west follow,

ROBERT YOUNG & CO.

WALHALLA, S. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1869

VARIETY. The Action of Virginia.

The new Legislature of Virginia, we are told, have adopted the fifteenth amendment -udopted it not because they like it, but bevause the faith of the successful party was thereto pledged This is well, and no reasonable man will find cause to criticise on this Account the conduct of the "Old Dominion." In this respect, Virginia wisely yielded to the force of circu ast moes, and made an honbrable surrender to power and force. As a writer in De Bow's Review has well said :

"Virginia cannot be charged with any dereliction of honor. Her battle fields and her cometeries attest her fidelity to principles. Her courts of justice the prey of adventurers, her halls of legislation defiled by ignorance and rapacity, her social and industrial interbats paralyzed by radical rule, would render It shameful in any one who had suffered less at abstinence would now the national debt. to censure the propriety of her conduct." But now that Vitalnia has fulfilled her

which radical illiberality made a condition precedent to her admission into the Union. let us trust that, after her admission, Virginia will no longer submit to the distation of the infamous leaders of an infamous party. The Richmond "Enquirer and Examiner" has yielded much; but that journal feels that it can yield no more, consistently with the hon or and dignity and interests of Virginia; se ! it well says, in its issue of the 7th instant :

"There is a wide distinction between complying with the Asts of Congress course subject of reconstruction and volunturity purfer ming other acts in addition to the require ments of the Enderel Government in that re gard. There is a difference between sub-nit ting to what we have no power to resist and Voluntarily searching for fresh displays of complaisance. Our view is that we have accopted the Underwood constitution and the Afteenth amoudment bacause we had as option in the matter; we have remodeled our internal policy in obgdience to a mandite to go beyond this, and annifest superfla a alsority in appearing an I and liftying the vitorious party, is not only against a start of is direputable and unmany. They have not down their terms, and it is not dealed ... we shall have complied with them.

process of reconstruction, or to revolution 6 our social order in any gushing frame Wemay, 'We do it; and we lo 'it in gool fai a We abandon our theories and our projects and return to the Union. We return with the idea that it is the government we mike a substantial peace -and to leave it to true to obliterate and to crase the traces of a bitter pandents dead Valling more says contest.

"We do not go back into the Union in the spirit of slaves. We do not propose tipu chare favors and benefits by observe or servile demonstrations. Thunk G. 1! . . . . . . . erect, as those who have not had the one tanity to learn how to bend the pregnent hinges of the kn e

"The preservation of this copie w. C. very well is not railroads nor pro the be comforts of life vold of satisfaction. (Prace the brave, fearless, manly temper of the Southern people, and you save from the are of our fortunes the most procion. general sparkled in the crown in our love of the

Sty. For rai raids, and turnnikes ... ity. For rai raids, and turmpikes, and the bridges, and squad with the but but to such when the immortal apirits had been attacked, a day acres to make the dose disagreeable! fike 'a worm in' the hud.' And therefore the ory for material development per fits and usfas-rat any sacrifice of feeling, honor or principle. Ilke the days of chivalry, ore end ed. is a deceptive ery, and a most flurant Cillacy. We want all those things -unterini ment but we do not wint them by any dishonest conven -we do not want any till gotton wealth !!!!

Manual as Conciliate the Government! Do this do that bond the knes here now there! Lo! the King comes! full then in deed and in truth a ruined noon a.

"Is there so danger here? Or is a wire. ing in this direction merely a topic for mack ary and the raillers that 'You are too slow?'
(There are persons who are nervously

atalemed dveir now that the State will not be he admitted and they say that up and fee us dance—they like to see us dance—oh, do let us dance !"

"Well, we are tired dancing. We do not wish to execute one extra step.

marks. The "Enquirer and Examiner" may young, we say, touch not, taste not. And now well say to our Virginia friends: "Thus far should you go, but no farther !" [Phoenix.

Intemperance.

The great problem before philanthropists, in this country and to Great Britain, is the check or removal of the ruinous habit of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks. The time has gone by when a publicist of no less reputation than Edmund Burke should argue against the disuse of spir. ituous and malt liquors, because a falling off in their consumption would diminish the public revenue; for a fairer view of the subject shows that a very large proportion of the criminal business of our Courts comes directly or indirectly, from the use and abuse of stimulating beverages. One year's nation-

It is nothing to argue that the th r t for stimulous is universal, and that savages, and pladge, and ratified the fifteenth amendment, the ignorant people are as fond of strong drink as the civilized. So the thirst for blood is a savage propensity. And the devouring of course and bloody food is another. Laws and government have been sufficient to keep violent and murderous nature, under control The customs of civilized life have refined our diet in the matter of food. But neither law nor custom has been sufficient to cure the savage propensity for strong drink. We have only mate such te erages more patable, and substituted for occasionally orgies habitual use The recent report of an e ain ant phisis. in whose specialty is the rest neat of inc bristes, maintains that they are the victims of disease. It is a great misfortune, granting this theory to be the true one, that civilization and refinement have made that discuse chronic in the educated and christianized which in the savige is only occasional.

erse, the misfortune of the stonich or the nerves or whether it be a moral or ment's weakness; our thing is certain, that the apfrom a stronger and conquering power. Now, petite "grows by what it feeds on," and that ware to rived, it is next to impossible to shake of. Burtis lot receing said's. Neith at the the head of the poison be as great as it a transport a switch and by a deter series he des approprieself of they were severe and harsh in the excess the in lulge. There is a more to whose and we shall have performed our pure when exception, or you to yours health and comfor the stimulate of tions, is indiscensable "We do not desire to onter the Union with Or orisons are full of persons whose incomany hypocritical face. It is absolute's into some or some day to adulgence in delik; and at the South to enjoy at hear to ye the prisoners live without it and are the rewire at liberty.

Marter that cobbery, dishounty lad.

Whother into uperance be a physical dis

lener and powers of diese of teams, and esistempt by the conference to be in the hour Who ere no year of Jonese are a pay the ourselves happy by making it -- of or as we fended the markets Mysey seeff. ! . it. can-a good government. We wish to mike the tist day belong the most evidence he blanted and the ment of faculties i apareby what is considered only the and rate use o descof luxuries, the only of and which is to I stroy the intell crust and . . I haline and a whoever indulges les on then he sould be without them The stigal men to England and in the angery, who have an histrayed into the more lption of alor time to the cores of you the off are so . . . On at this this use of feeted does is the preservation of our vace and of the in the state of some course, The without which life is contemptible, and the id and remain and the habit of this long mile the fortened as the matient to discuss worse then my wrigh wine his erre . The regula Parity barine in a root on sure thursday of the new of worthold in their proction, icrogula to the termination and antimes of bot

The set maise a for all to hew to of ener vati . 1 or caule d by the reduction of timir both a and winds to such a condition of weakness, that the fulse strongth of the cup Is necessary to bring them up even to ordinary working order. And whoever has entered so for upon the custom that daily potations soon to be a necessity, should discontinue them forthwith There may be a day or week of sunguer; but if this seem insupport. able, any honest medical friend can prescribe has revealed new and wonderful appearences a harmless tonic. But in ninety-nine cases on its surface. Immense spots, millious of down and worship!' So Teach our people in a hun tred no tonio is required but the of sell respect Let a mun keep his own coun of resolutely shide by his own determination; rest, if he cannot work, for a day or two; amuse himself if he cannot apply to serious business, and keep before him the res toration of his health and happiness, and the victory is pertain: Weshave seen many such

We fully concur in the spirit of these re rience teld them was ruining them. To the to those who have commenced, we urge the relinquishment at once and forever of a gratification which brings no positive good, and may work infinite evit .- Philadelphia Ledg in the sale subject to segrate

> Two recipes that have been thoroughly

1st. After the eider has fermented sufficiently to give it an agreeable taste, put it into a suitable boiler - a large wash boller on a cooking stove will answer-and a moderate fire bring the liquor to the boiling point. Put out the fire, and when sufficiently cool, put it into bottles, cork it up well, and any time thereafter you will have a beautiful amber e lored liquid fit for gods or men to drink. I have never tried to store it in a cask, but see no good reason why it would not keep equal ly as well in wood as in glass. The heating kills the fermenting materials, and if carofully managed and not carried too far, gives no empyreumatic or other flavor.

2. Take first quality of cider as it comes from the press, put it into good, clean oak barrels, and to every gallon of juice add from two to three pounds of good brown sugar -The sugar should be dissolved in some of the With a stick or broom handle, so that all may Boy. be properly mixed and bleuded. Core should be taken to have the casks full. Place the oasks, with bungs out, in a shed or house Where it is not too warm. and let them stand until pretty well fermented, taking care to add from time to time so ne fresh eider to keep the casks full. In a few hours fermen- being greatly circumscribed. tation will begin, and be finished in a greater or less time according to the temperature of the sinking of the pounce and by the cessaeask should be lightly bunged and placed in ed for ten or twelve months, at the end of up against the tree as before described. which time, if the process has been carefully wine will depend upon the quantity of snour so at the property of the snour so at the snour sn added to the juice. Two pounds to the gallon will give a light, agree ble wine, greatly relished by the ladies. Three pounds will give a good, strong wine, fit for any man's

I am satisfied if any one will try eit er of the above processes, they will never fail to reout the operation at each return of the sea-

to is orivisable to put of post or weed a new in the and of the known har of my and a dar e the way for to pristure

via Account settled to D. in limite. w i Gnartte

physicia writes . Deneres's Monthly was a bing of pury thanger and a he nature and treatment o . Coping cough. e remedy for the care of this errich

tie is simple. It is within read and and untile he all. Perhaps its very wall cause it to be neglected. It is administrate the desoction or infusi con non castenes vesca, chesnut I west or if botter understood, chesnut leaves to fine infusion is prepared in the ordinary mannife that to, is daily prepared for draws on the oses, to wit: Pour one quest of be the we er mone ource of the chesnut leaver and goep tovered. When cold, an orliner e. cup ful may be given tored or four times trily; the last a . ime of the patient re lent.

Scoums in THE SUN -Scientific investicition into the thysteries of the sun's surface has been great this year. A great maguerie storm is predicted. An examination of the sun through new and wonderful instruments miles in extent, are said to have appeared. One of them recently moved a hundred thou sand wiles in second. We are told, too, that violent physical changes are going on; that the magnetic storms are regulated by fixed laws and occur every eleven years. The next one is to be in 1870. Hes affect upon magnet is interminents will be noted with income to teres by the first scientific men of the day. cases; of reformation, and could point to day What effect these storms will have upon the to men who were come despaired of, but now atmosphere, regutation, and the light of the are respected and prosperode; who have can will amird planty of good for spondetical quietly abandoned what their certain expe- and thought.

eraineb story Strange Story CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

The "Trenton (N. J.) Sentinel" has the following suborg

le It is now forty years ago or more that the dead body of a stranger was found in the woods near Stonybrook bridge, about one mile to the east of Pennington, a village of this coun-The face was distorted, the eyes protreding as though the dead man had died in agony. His hat lay a few feet from him. There was no money upon the corpse. The body, without special examin ation, was buried -we forgot where. There was no wounds upon it, and no evidence of violence.

And now comes the strange elucidation of the case. A few days since an accident placed in our hands a copy of the "Manchester (England) Guardlan." In that number we found the dying confession of a man named Daniel Hulseman, acknowledging to a murder perpetrated forty years ago in the State of New Jersey, United States of America The murderer was acquainted with his victim in the old country and came out about one year before him. Hulseman was a tapper. and worked in New York.

When Eberhart came over he sought out his old acquaintance. He had about £200 in money. On pretence of examing the coun juice before being put into the cask, after try and purchasing land, Hulseman started which it should be thoroughly rounced up with Bherhart on a tour through New Jer-

> He had with him a flask of poisoned bran dy, as he had resolved to murder his friend for his money. They first stopped at Prince ton, and then concluded to walk across the

When within a mile of the latter place they stepped over into woods, under a tree, to parthe weather. This can be readily told by take of soule victuals they had procured before starting. Hulseman then passed his tion of the hissing sound. The fermentation flask to his companion, who drank liberally, should not be carried too far. After this the and died within an hour thereafter in fearful arony, Hulseman looking on the while. He a moderately warm cellar, and left undisturbe then rabbed him of his money and set him

There are still old men about Princeton managed, and the eider was of good quality, who will remember this event. It seems made from ripe fruit v u will have an article, all nost muyelling that after a lapse of forty of apple win far superior in body, richness, we rethat is fair's could have come to light and mellowness to any ever made from the by touch a confession, 3,000 miles from grapes of this country. The steep th of the the older deviation. And yet it is even

Lock jew Cured by Tobacco

gives an instance of the cure of tetanus or lock-jaw by an application of tobacco on the pit of the stanish. A sollier had been would in the foot, and having taken gold in it totanus ensued. The major of the 10th Indiana cavalry of whose regiment the soldier was a member casually descreed his condition. working dated to still the resigns . rigging, only have starth y he resolved to try avelegad ther and sove black if possible The minched the lock jaw more than forty hours; they had no mediating along, (useless Chur ren aux Wit melian Count - A if they had Mand the Major's only resource

It sent off a sequire of it (of about three inches squire) put it in miness par with boil ing water matil it was hot through, and satu roted with water; taking it out he allowed it indentify the flatening it v ... d ... lips, which also began to witch the nen was getting very sickand in nine or ten ninutes the rigid musoles Chixs d'ud'is jews tell open Indeed, a Don't would fell spart and ye to pi totaled College applications (senedistrily removed and some whiskey gruel given to stimulateshim, of restored kingle valueits

al Nekriday the man twos taken slong in a diese to rest for the night; Sugar and milk ad both send and then few! days mounted his may a died if necessary, deserve the pa- dieseral rights sold a "segur boy" as any ad bott send and the a few! days mounted his Socnged for a desil anan. matte of fon search

> ti it seembnedessarp in this disease to proof me himsel our sickness of the stomach, to ouse the rigid muscles to relat. It is very difficult, almost impossible to administer in ternal medicines and some external applica tion becomes necessary to produce nauses, and this is furnished by the tobacco. The Major found inferwards that damp stobacco applied to any part of the body would produce sickness, but much more quickly, of course when applied to the stomother miners sidt

> The editor of the "Scientific American!" that the remedy proposed is me of great pop. er, and would need to be used with excome of War, and any that by his new policy solded

> WEAR Jour leventing fitte a watch, lad h unless you are seked what o'dlock it is.

What Pianters Should do with their Monveze has gota blued 97. v or 11 . ve you

A little turner on a great display of sub-

The "New Orleans Picayune" expects planters to have a surplus of money at the end of this season. It advises them how to spend

The planter should determine to increase the wealth of his plantation, and consequently his own. Should he do it merely by expensive building, he may not effect this, for if his land becomes poor, purchasers will not buy merely to enjoy his builds.

But if he improves the fertility of his land. and though this may not be needed, procures the, means for the most thorough cultivation and the most economical saving of the crops. set out standard fruit trees of the best and most profitable corts, etc., he will effectually add a permanent value to his property, which will adhere to it though adverse seasons may temporarily tend to dishearten him.

So the merchant and tradesman should inest of their not gains in railroads, factories and other enterprises in their respective localites, thus increasing their real estate, which they certainly should sequire, and add to the business prosperity and acceptability to traders of their respective localities.

One of the faults of the Southern people has been their indisposition to make local im provements, and to build up their fortunes at their respective homes. They make money, but they lose it; they are flush for a while, but soon they are borrowing again.

The farm of the planter, and the city of the merchant glike show improvidence and their fortunes are not perennian but merely annual plants, and the seed in perpetual dan intervening nine miles to Pennington, the ger of being lost. Well for them, indeed weather being pleasant, and public travel that it happens not, that like Jonah's gourd, these may spring up some day and flourish awhile, and then die suddenly from lack of soil and excess of heat upon it.

> We must amend this. We must beget a spirit of home improvement both in country ted above 9,000,000 gallons of brandy, almost and city, in the former by making our lands all of which went to England. The value of richer or developing and refining their riches, this liquor was a little more than \$9,000,000, and in the latter by bringing into them railways and promoting manufactures within

Then may we put for our respective use 24,000. palatial residences;" but palacee do not befit deserts or solitudes, and these we will make of our plantations and towns if we continue impervious to the demands of imprevement and enterprise.

found theologians have long taught us that the universe is not only th high sense the image and child of God, and show forth his attributes in the all of nature is little lower than the angels, to the insect of an hour's span. According to this idea each creature show us something of the mind of God, and we are therefore to study the structor the book of nature, the word of God. H w vast and pictorial is that alphabet of Greation, as you may read it here and there in sature, or see it gathered in some great collection of creatures like that now in our city! What variety, compass and power in all that range of life, from the gentle lamb to the untamable year; from the little guines nig to the huge elephant ; from the wee mouse to the great lion; from the chattering parrot to the solemn owl; from the cold and or wling groundile to the tall and frisky giraffe; from the gent'e deer to the bloo! thirsty tiger! The grandest of these ercatures say little or nothing ; and their silence, that is perhaps the reason of their being sametimes worshiped as mysterious, should 1 ad us to study them more carefully, and read God's mind within them. God's mind is enteently shown in animals instinct, and a tural history is a vast illustration of the intellect of the Creator That the animals reasin as mun does in the highest sense we cannot say; but it is very clear that there is much reason in them, and many of their mot ves and acts are infallible, and show certainly where man is in doubt, as in the bird's foresight of the season, and the migrations of birds and fishes. There is reason in animals a bod-bug right to his face." that do not seem to stop to reason, and it is more God's mind than their own .- Dr. Os-

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RALPH WALDO EMERSON Says; Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plenty. Nobody who has been without these private tutors can know their educational power for good or evil. Have you ever thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which they suggest at the

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breakfast table; the important public measures with which, thus early, our children become acquainted; the great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously, their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by those quiet visitors. Anything that makes home pleasant, cheerful and happy, thins the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptemtation, should certainly be

regarded when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great social and moral light." THE COTTON TAX .- The Supreme Court

is to meet in Washington in a few days. The Mobile "Register" says that one of the most important cases to come before is for decision at the pending term is the question of the constitutionality of the late tax on raw, cotton, a tax laid by congress as a measure of vengeance against the South. There are severel millions of claims to be preferred at once against the Government for the reclaimation of the amount collected, provided the judicial decision shall be adverse to the Government. The prevailing opinion at the South is that the court will declare the act unconstitutional, but we cannot help remembering that the court has not for many years rendered a decision that required boldness and courage. Some mode of evasion has been discovered whenever evasion has seemed desirable.

Cognac, the great brandy town, is said to be one of the wealthiest in proportion to its size in the world. In 1868 it experor just about at the rate of a dollar a gallou. The promise of the present year's crop of wing is good. The population of Cognac is about

The "New York Expresa" estimates the cotton crop of this year at 3 500,030 bales, all told. 'If the opinion of the "Express" is shared by the people of the North, we may no longer wonder at the present ruling prices THE UNIVERSE SHOWS US GOD. The pro of the staple. We should say that the "Express" is a long way ahead of the music.

Hog CHOLERA. - John Reed of Missouri gives it as his opinion in Prairie Farmer, that -from the star to the flower, from man, who this is a disease of the lungs. The first symptom is a cough, and as the disease progresses the subjects breathe with difficulty. and finally seem to choke to death, or, in the worst form, bleed at the nose. Two years ure and instincts and habits and uses of all ago he had six hogs down with the "cholera" creatures reverently, and read them as parts very badly. He saved all but one. This one he ex mined very carefully, and could find no sign of disease, except in the lungs, which were full of small, white spots of matter, about the size of pin heads. The hog had choked to death. He fed the six hogs with copperas, sulphur and astfatida.

A colored wo nan named Mary Stile, confined in the County jail was safely delivered yesterday morn'ng of a son and daughter. The daughter is as black as the ace of spades, and the son is as white as any one of the descendants of the Puritans who landed at Ply. mouth rock & long time ago. - Savannah Re-

THE COTTON TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL -A circular has been issued from a law firm in Washington that it is now certain that the Supreme Bench, with one exception, is of eninten that the cotton tax is unconstitutional A case is to be made in December, and no doubt is entertained of the result. Such a decision will be worth afteen millions of del lars to the planters and others in Georgia who have paid this tow. Intelligencer.

Josh Billings says: "If I was in the habit of swearing, I wouldn't hesitate to cuss

Taver him little who praises all ; him less who consures all; and him least who is indifferent about all.

MARATING a woman for her beauty is like esting a bird for its awaet singing.

Rev. David Humphreys died at his residence, in Andersco, on Tuesday night, 6 to 28th September, in the 78th year of his

A FIRM faith is the best divinity; a good ife is the best philosophy; a clean denselence the best lew; honesty the best policy.

THERE is no sin we can be tempted as commis, but we shall find a greater eatleft tion in resisting then in committing.